United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

B-3692

For HCRS use only
received
date entered

delisted 5/19/86

1. Name

Demolished

historic	Peoples Bank Building
and/or common	100 Hopkins Place (Preferred)

2. Location

street & number	100 Hopkins Place		N/A not for publication	
city, town	Baltimore	N/A vicinity of	congressional district	Third
state	Maryland	code 24	county Independent City	code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	___ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
X building(s)	X private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
_ structure	___ both	X work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
	X not applicable	___ no	___ military	X other: to be hotel

4. Owner of Property

name	Days Inn of America Attention: Mr. Newton Aaron
street & number	2751 Buford Highway, N. E.
city, town	Atlanta N/A vicinity of state Georgia 30324

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore City Courthouse
street & number	100 North Calvert Street Land Record Office - Room 601
city, town	Baltimore state Maryland 21202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Baltimore City Neighborhood Surveys
"'e Loft Area   has this property been determined elegible? X yes ___ no

date	1979 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local
depository for survey records	Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation
city, town	Baltimore state Maryland 21202

7. Description

Condition
___ excellent ___X___ deteriorated
___ good ___ ruins
___ fair ___ unexposed

Check one
___ unaltered
___X___ altered

Check one
___X___ original site
___ moved   date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

100 Hopkins Place is a six story, 27' by 130' brick building located at the southwestern corner of Hopkins Place and Lombard Street in downtown Baltimore. It is surrounded by vacant lots and new structures such as the Civic Center and Garmatz U.S. Courthouse. The building is three bays wide on the Hopkins Place facade and fourteen bays wide on the Lombard Street facade. The exterior features both simple architectural elements common to loft type vertical manufactories and classical ornamentation relating to the early use of the building as a bank. These features include: a terra cotta pedimented entrance on Hopkins Place; a cast iron two story storefront on Lombard Street; two over two windows, some of which are arched; series of decorative brick and terra cotta band courses; and a metal dentillated cornice with large consoles to cap the building. The plan of the interior is defined by large rooms, a straight stair along the southern wall and a square stairwell with an elevator shaft which divides the building in half along Lombard Street. Although damaged by fire, some attractive decorative elements remain on the interior - a small coffered ceiling at the Hopkins Place entrance, a wood strip ceiling at the 'banking room' near this entrance, a tin ceiling at the Hopkins Place storefront, and turned wooden balusters on the stairs.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

100 Hopkins Place was originally a five story high building with a diagonally cut corner for the entrance. In 1901, the sixth floor was added, the corner was squared off and the pedimented entrance moved to the south end of the Hopkins facade giving the building its present appearance.

The Hopkins Place entrance includes wooden panelled double doors and an arched transom set into a projecting terra cotta pedimented entranceway flanked by brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals. Six granite steps lead to the entrance. The pediment is set above a dentillated entablature and features egg and dart as well as dentillated moldings. The date "1883" is adorned with leaf and shell designs within the pediment. Two (boarded) arched windows above square basement openings and a granite water table are located to the right of the entrance. The windows have stone sills and brick arches. The perimeter of the arches project outward slightly giving the arches a more pronounced appearance. Brick rustication, a thin metal band acting as a frieze and a metal dentilled cornice with egg and dart molding completes the first story of the facade.

The upper stretcher bond brick walls are punctuated by four windows on each floor grouped in twos. The windows are two over two, but some have been boarded. The windows on the second through fourth floors are flat-headed with splayed brick lintels. Horizontal bands and brick panels define the floor levels while brick pilasters with terra cotta capitals emphasize the verticality of the facade. The pilasters support a pronounced dentilated band between the fourth and fifth floors. The windows on the fifth floor are arched, indicating that this was once the top floor. A large metal cornice above a thin metal band acting as a frieze caps the Hopkins Place facade above the flat-headed sixth floor windows.

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET #1

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

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National Park Service

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Continuation sheet 100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore City, Maryland   Item number   7   Page   1

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The Lombard Street facade slopes downward from Hopkins Place allowing for the two-level cast-iron storefront in the western corner of the facade. The treatment of the eastern end of the facade is similar to the Hopkins Place facade - windows are grouped in twos, the arches are pronounced on the first floor and brick rustication decorates the first floor at the four easternmost bays. The next four bays before the Lombard Street entrance are recessed slightly and do not feature the elements described above. A basement entrance is located seven steps below grade, two bays from the Lombard Street entrance.

The slightly projecting Lombard Street entrance is boarded. It features an arched granite entranceway with a pronounced keystone flanked by brick pilasters with stone capitals that support the stone entablature. Above the entrance is a double window set into a pronounced brick arch surrounded by brick rustication. Two small windows, one oval and one rectangular, are just to the left of the entrance.

The cast iron storefront to the right of the entrance features two sets of recessed double wood and glass doors flanked by two large windows. Two cast iron pilasters with geometrical designs define the entrance within the storefront. A small plaque which states, "VARIETY ARCH. WORKS, NO. 4 LIGHT ST., BALTO., MD.," identifies the manufacturer of the storefront. A metal cornice with frieze identical to that on the Hopkins Place facade defines the first floor of the Lombard Street facade. The upper stories consist of regularly spaced windows punctuating the stretcher bond brick walls. Brick pilasters accentuate the verticality of the building while band courses and brick panels below windows define the various floor levels.

The west (rear) facade features an iron fire escape. The common bond brick walls are punctuated by two, six over six windows on each floor with double header lintels, with the exception of narrower one over one windows on the southernmost bay of the first two levels. The windows on the fifth floor are arched and the brick work of the top floor can be distinguished from the rest of the facade indicating that the floor was added in 1901.

The south wall of the building once served as a common party wall for an adjacent building which has been demolished. On the south facade, one clearly sees the previous location of floor joists which bore on the remaining brick wall.

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100 Hopkins Place
Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland   Item number   7   Page   2

GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The interior of the building is divided roughly in half by an existing masonry wall next to the stairwell off the Lombard Street entrance. The split levels of the cast iron storefront are to the right of the stairwell. Another straight stairway is located along the southern wall of the building near the Hopkins Place entrance. The Hopkins Place entrance features a small arched coffered ceiling and marble pavers. To the right of the entrance is a room with wooden tongue and groove flooring, plaster walls, a simple wainscoting and unusual woodstrip ceiling. This was probably the location of the banking room when the building was partially used as a bank. Other decorative features that remain include a tin ceiling in the room off the cast iron storefront entrance, and the turned wooden balusters of the stairways. Most of the other rooms in the building are fairly simple with little decoration. Both fire and water damage are evident throughout the building.

8. Significance

Period
- _ prehistoric
- _ 1400–1499
- ___ 1500–1599
- ___ 1600–1699
- ___ 1700–1799
- X_ 1800–1899
- X_ 1900–

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below
- ___ archeology-prehistoric
- ___ archeology-historic
- ___ agriculture
- X architecture
- ___ art
- X commerce
- ___ communications

- ___ community planning
- ___ conservation
- ___ economics
- ___ education
- ___ engineering
- ___ exploration/settlement
- ___ industry
- ___ invention

- ___ landscape architecture
- ___ law
- ___ literature
- ___ military
- ___ music
- ___ philosophy
- ___ politics/government

- ___ religion
- ___ science
- ___ sculpture
- ___ social/
  humanitarian
- ___ theater
- ___ transportation
- ___ other (specify)

Specific dates 1883 and 1901   **Builder/Architect** Charles L. Carson, Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)   Applicable Criteria: A and C

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

100 Hopkins Place is significant for its association with the industrial history of Baltimore, and for its architecture. At the turn of the twentieth century, the intersection of Hopkins Place and Lombard Street was the center of the city's wholesale/manufacturing district; today, as the result of the clearance of the surrounding structures, 100 Hopkins Place stands alone at this location as the sole surviving monument to this important period in the industrial and commercial history of the city. The building is attributed to the prominent Baltimore architect, Charles L. Carson, and is one of only a few of Carson's industrial commissions which survived the Baltimore fire of 1904. Its upper floors embody the distinctive characteristics of loft-type manufacturing structures of the period in Baltimore, in the rows of closely-spaced windows and in the use of Renaissance Revival detailing. The building's first-floor facade reflects the combination - unique among Baltimore's loft structures - of industrial and banking functions, in the use of Neoclassical detailing on its eastern portion, where a bank was located. This feature characterized Carson's original (1883) design, and was retained in the renovation which followed a 1901 fire. The building also retains significant early-20th-century interior detail on the first floor, as well as an original cast-iron storefront fabricated by the Variety Iron Works, a Baltimore firm.

HISTORY AND SUPPORT

The southwest corner of Lombard Street and Hopkins Place (originally Sharp Street) has long been an important street corner in Baltimore. The residence of Elias Ellicott, a member of the influential Quaker merchant family was located here in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Ellicott was one of the first City Commissioners of Baltimore, an organizer of the Baltimore Water Company, and a founding member of the Maryland Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

This part of the City remained an area of residences and churches until the Civil War, by which time the pressures of business and population demanded new uses for the buildings. By 1869, the Elias Ellicott house was used for the sale and servicing of sewing machines. This use is indicative of Baltimore's growth as a center for the manufacture of ready to wear clothing. The garment district (now called the Loft District) had been Baltimore's major center for the

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100 Hopkins Place
Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland   Item number   8   Page   3

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

manufacture of clothing, but around the time of the Baltimore Fire of 1904, the wholesaling center of the City shifted to the corner of Hopkins Place and Lombard Street. The Baltimore Fire cleared a large part of the area allowing for construction of modern fire-proof buildings. There was also a greater diversification in this area. Some of the City's largest wholesalers located here, such as the Daniel Miller Company and John E. Hurst and Company. A map of the City in 1926 shows the corner of Hopkins Place and Lombard Street as the Wholesale District. 100 Hopkins Place is the surviving old building from this wholesaling center since the Civic Center, Charles Center and Inner Harbor projects have cleared all the other early wholesaling/manufacturing buildings from this area.

100 Hopkins Place, originally the Peoples Bank Building, was built at the corner of Hopkins Place and Lombard Streets in 1883, after the Elias Ellicott house was torn down. The Peoples Bank was chartered in 1856 and was an outgrowth of the Fremont Savings Institution. Its previous location was the still extant Italianate brownstone building at the northeast corner of Baltimore and Paca Streets.

According to the American Architect and Building News of May 19, 1883, Charles L. Carson designed the building. Carson (1847-1891) was the son of David Carson, the developer of Waverly Terrace on Franklin Square. One of the major architects of the Mid-Atlantic states in the last quarter of the nineteenth century,[1] Carson designed some of Baltimore's most notable buildings. Goucher Hall (listed in the National Register), the old Enoch Pratt Library Building (demolished) and the first branches of the library (all six original branches are extant) are some of Carson's most important institutional designs. Among ecclesiastical buildings he was involved with are the Mount Vernon Place Church and the Strawbridge Church. Perhaps his finest office building is the Equitable Building. He designed many excellent industrial buildings, but sadly most were destroyed by the Baltimore Fire. Three of his industrial buildings were included in the French publication L'Architecture Americaine (1886), an early diverse study of American Architecture which may have been the first European recognition of the new forces emerging in American architecture. 100 Hopkins Place is one of the few industrial buildings remaining in Baltimore that has been attributed to Carson. Carson was associated with other important local architects such as Thomas Dixon and Joseph Evans Sperry.

Carson's design for the Peoples Bank features some unusual details. The combination of a bank building and loft type manufacturing was unique in Baltimore. This resulted in many classical details on the eastern portion of the first floor where the bank was located. The arched windows, band courses, terra cotta pediment and metal cornice were incorporated into the design of

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HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

the banking portion of the building. The cast iron storefront and series of
windows on the upper floors provided the building with an overall appearance of
a loft type manufacturing building. The cast iron storefront retains a plaque
indicating that it was constructed by the Variety Iron Works, a Baltimore cast
and wrought iron manufacturer.

The original building was only five stories high and featured a cut corner
and a corner entrance to the bank (see illustrations from an 1886 Baltimore City
Directory and the Baltimore American's Monumental City). In the early morning
hours of February 4, 1901, the building's upper floors were heavily damaged by
fire, and by firefighting efforts, which caused a great deal of water damage to the
bank. After the fire, a floor was added to the building and the corner was
squared off. The pedimented entrance was moved to the south side of the building
(see illustration from the 1902 Baltimore City Directory). Although these
changes altered the general size and shape of the building, important architec-
tural features were retained and the building still embodies Renaissance Revival
detailing and the unique combination of a bank and loft type structure.

At the time of the fire, the Peoples Bank became a national bank and was
chartered in 1901 as the Maryland National Bank. This institution is not
related to the present day Maryland National Bank. In 1914, it was absorbed by
the National Bank of Commerce. This bank was one of eleven institutions which
later made up the Merchants National Bank and even later the First National
Bank. The institution is still called the First National Bank today.

As the Peoples Bank and Maryland National Bank at this location, these
financial institutions were associated with some important business men. An
early president of the institution was William S. Carroll. He was appointed the
Consul to Dresden by President Cleveland. Rufus Woods, a director of the bank,
owned a leading coffee export company. G. A. Schlens of the internationally
known William Wilkens and Company (hair and bristle works) was also a director
of the bank, as was Ernest J. Knabe, Jr. of the important local Knabe Piano
Company. In the Baltimore American's 1895 publication, The Monumental City,
the Peoples Bank is called "one of the most ably managed and prosperous
financial institutions of the state."[2]

Representative manufacturing companies of the turn of the century were
located in 100 Hopkins Place. They include: John R. Edwards, the bookbinder
of the Baltimore City Directories; Fine and Schucart, men's clothiers; and
John S. Tapscott and Company, a leading hosiery and knitgoods manufacturer.

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National Park Service

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date entered

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Continuation sheet Baltimore City, Maryland   Item number   8 and 10   Page   6

HISTORY AND SUPPORT (Continued)

Maryland National Bank was located in the building until 1906 when the bank moved to offices in the Continental Building. Since that time the building has been used exclusively for manufacturing. It has subsequently been known as the Maryland Building (1907-1909), the Rollins Building (1910-1921) and the Manufacturers' Exchange (1922-c.1970).

Today the building stands alone surrounded by vacant lots and new buildings. It must be considered significant in its own right, since there is no district of compatible buildings contiguous to the building. Previous plans called for the demolition of the building, but the architects for the Days Inn have imaginatively incorporated this old structure into plans for a new hotel which will be connected to the building on the south. This surviving structure of the wholesaling district at Hopkins Place and Lombard Street will once again serve a useful purpose to Baltimore City.

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of Hopkins Place and Lombard Street; thence binding of Hopkins Place $\pm$ 27'; thence binding on the south side of the property known as 100 Hopkins Place $\pm$ 130'; thence binding on the west side of same property $\pm$ 27' to intersect Lombard Street; thence binding on Lombard Street $\pm$ 130' to the place of the beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries conform to the lot size of the building since the surrounding sites are vacant. The building must be considered individually since there is no district of compatible buildings contiguous to this structure.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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[1] _American Victorian Architecture_, Arnold Lewis and Keith Morgan, New York: Dover Books, 1975, p. 131.

[2] _Baltimore: The Monumental City_, Baltimore American, 1895, p. 100.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approx. 0.08
Quadrangle name _Baltimore East_, Maryland   Quadrangle scale _1:24,000_
UMT References

A |1 8| |3 6 0 4 2 0| |4 3 4 9 7 5 0| B |__| |__|__|__|__| |__|__|__|__|
  Zone Easting   Northing   Zone Easting   Northing

C |__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|__| D |__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|__|
E |__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|__| F |__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|__|
G |__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|__| H |__| |__|__|__| |__|__|__|__|

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheet #6

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state   N/A   code   county   code

te   code   county   code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Fred B. Shoken, Research Analyst
organization	Commission for Historical and Architectural Preservation

date November 5, 1982

street & number	City Hall, Room 601

telephone   301-396-4866

city or town	Baltimore

state   Maryland 21202

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national   ____ state   X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature   3-10-83

title   STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER   date

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

                                                             date
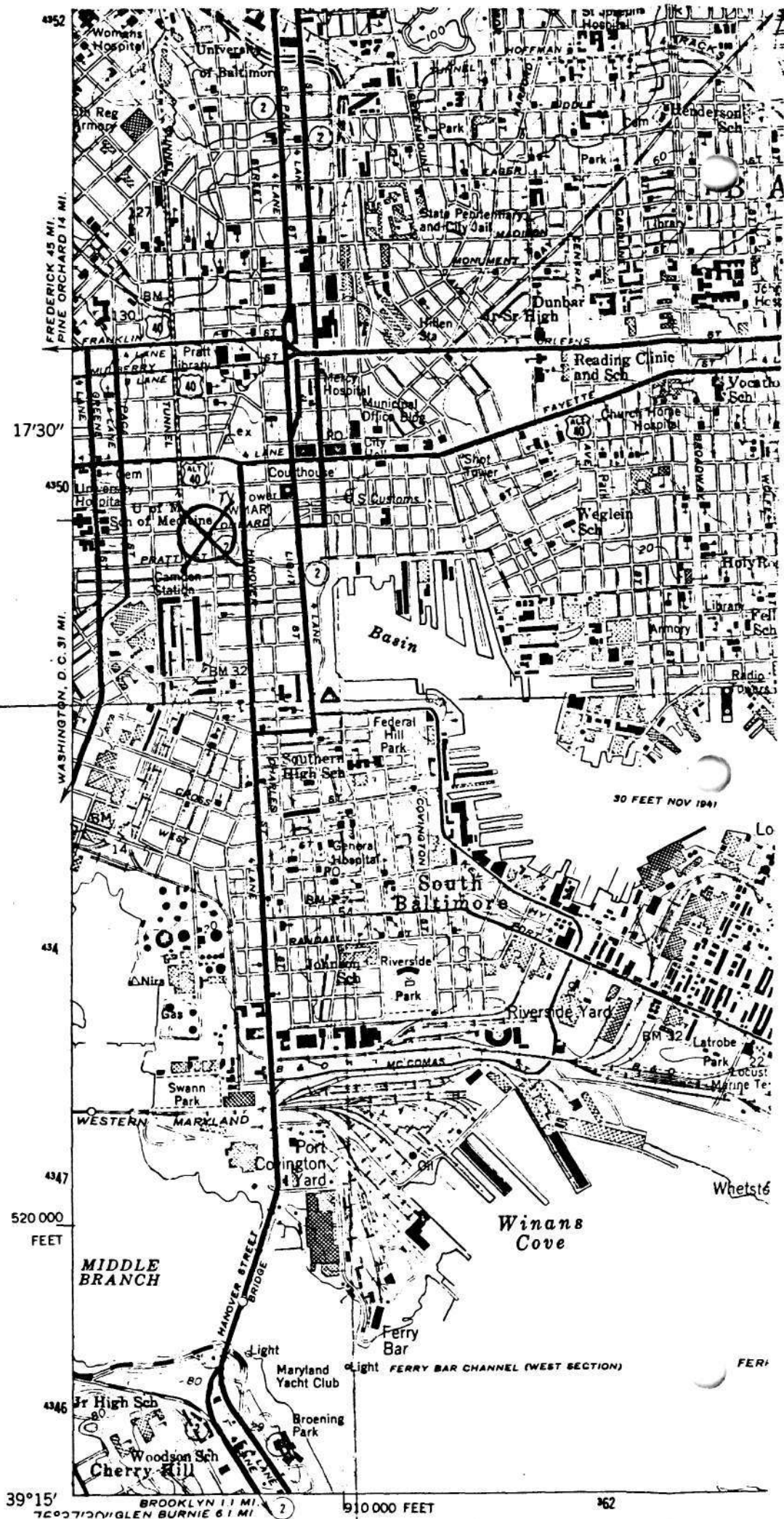Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date
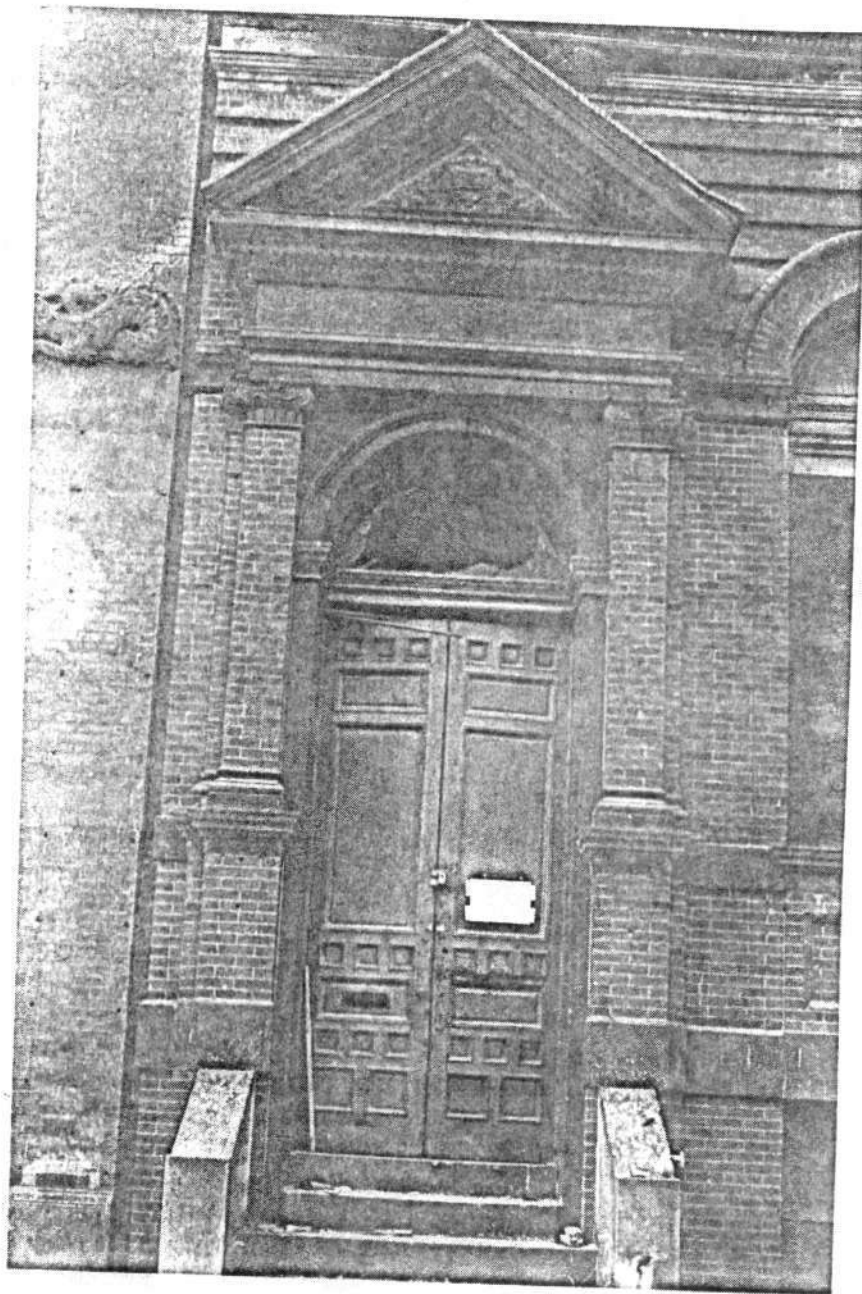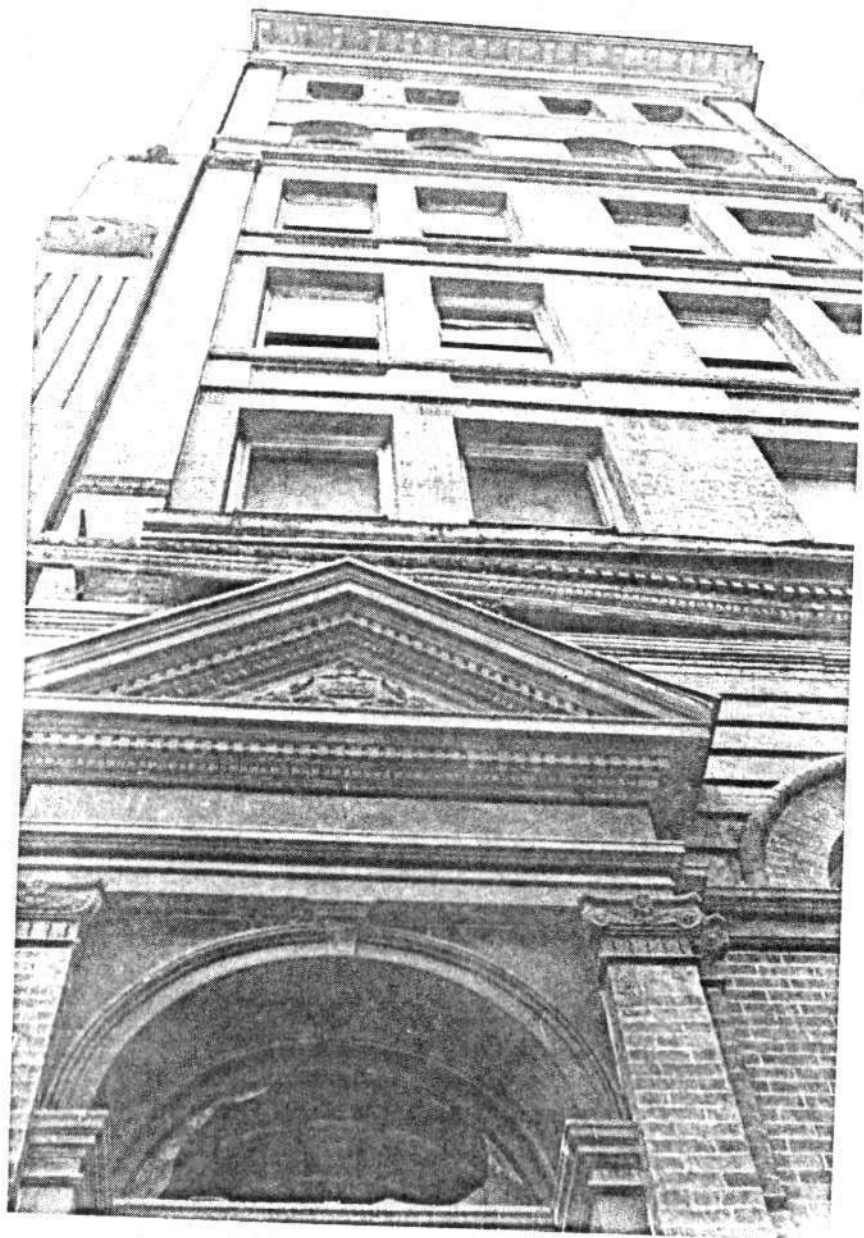Chief of Registration

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100 HOPKINS PLACE
BALTIMORE CITY, MD.

18-360420-4349750

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Lombard Street elevation from
west   2/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
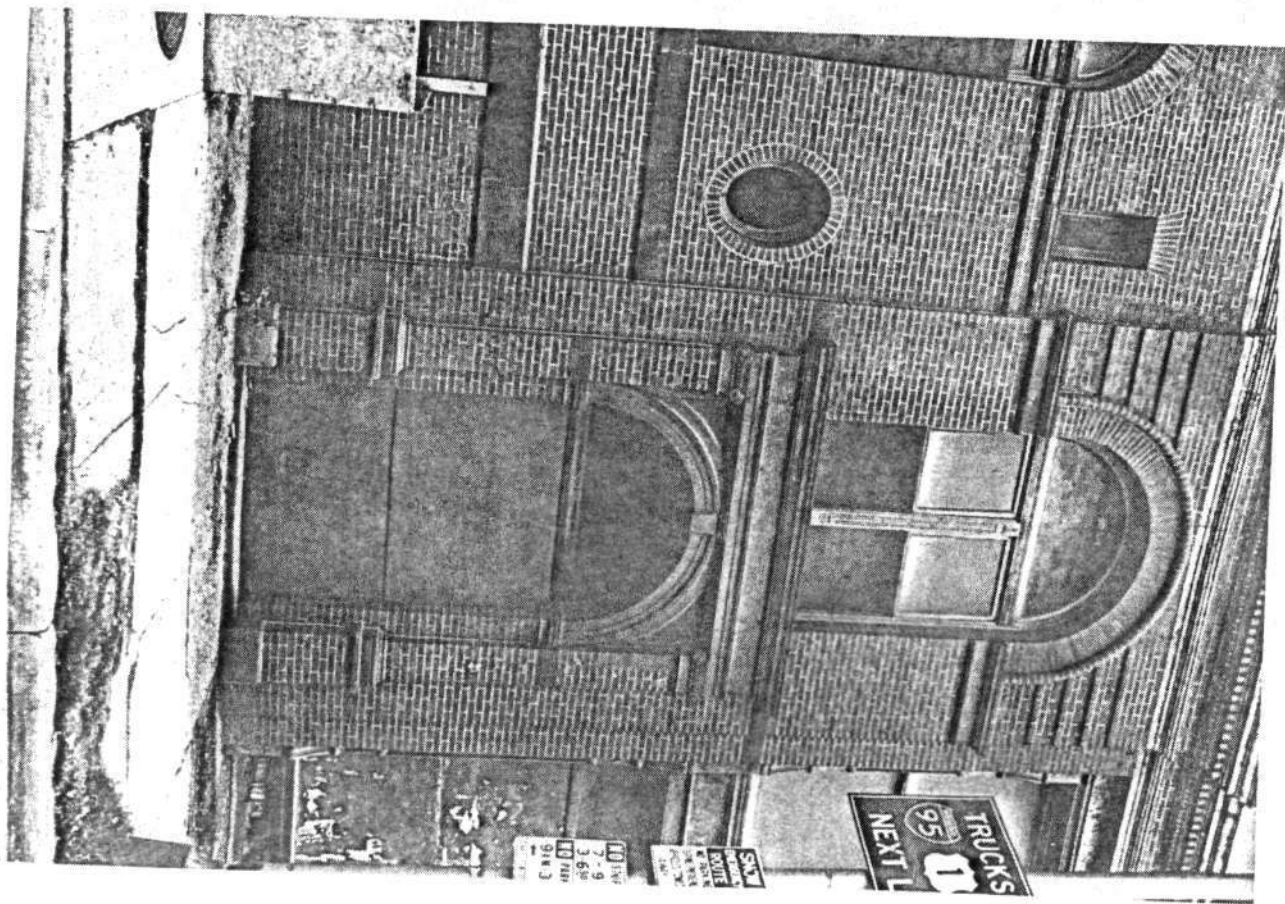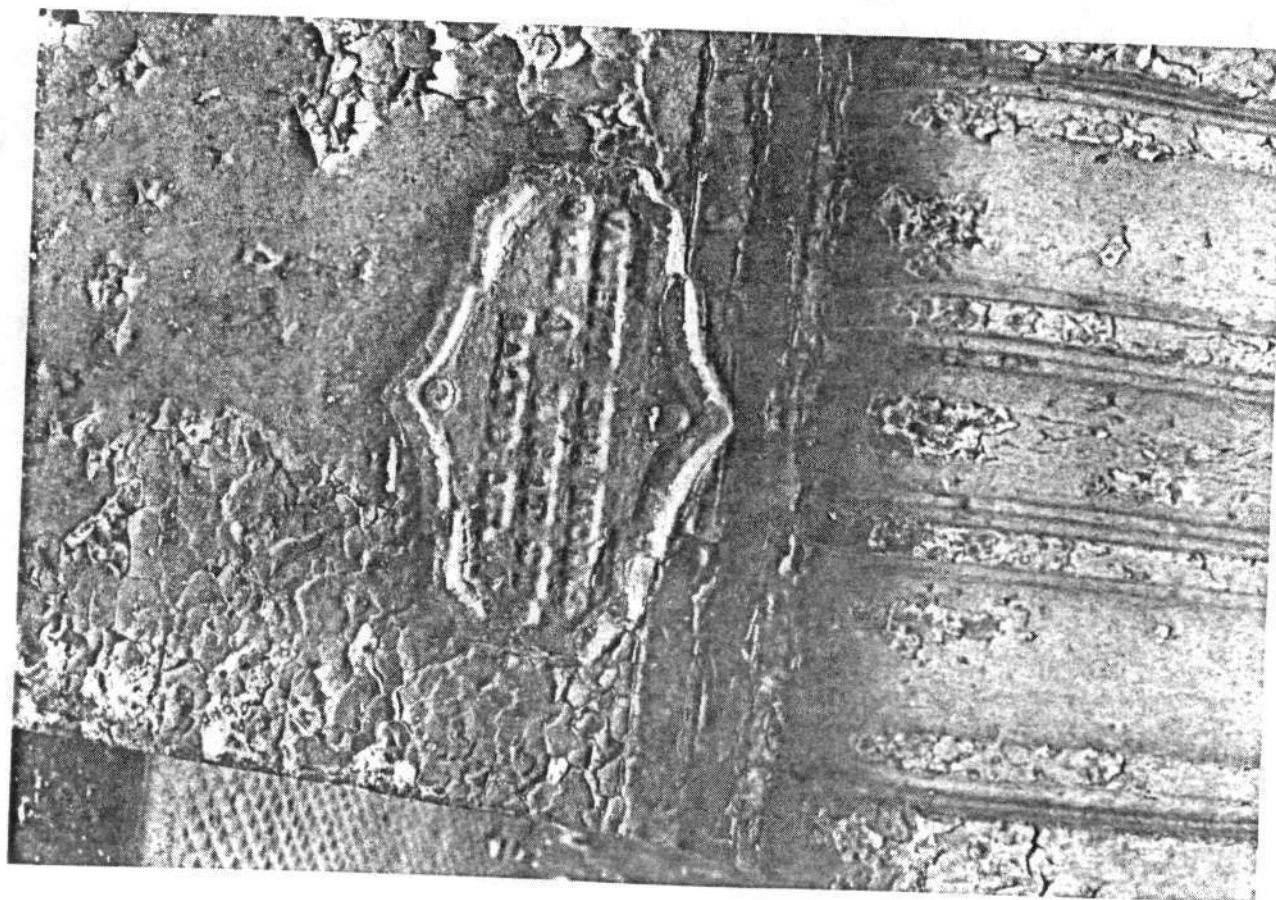Hopkins Pl. and Lombard St.
elevations   1/14

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100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Detail of upper floors of Hop-
kins Place facade   4/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Detail of entrance on Hopkins
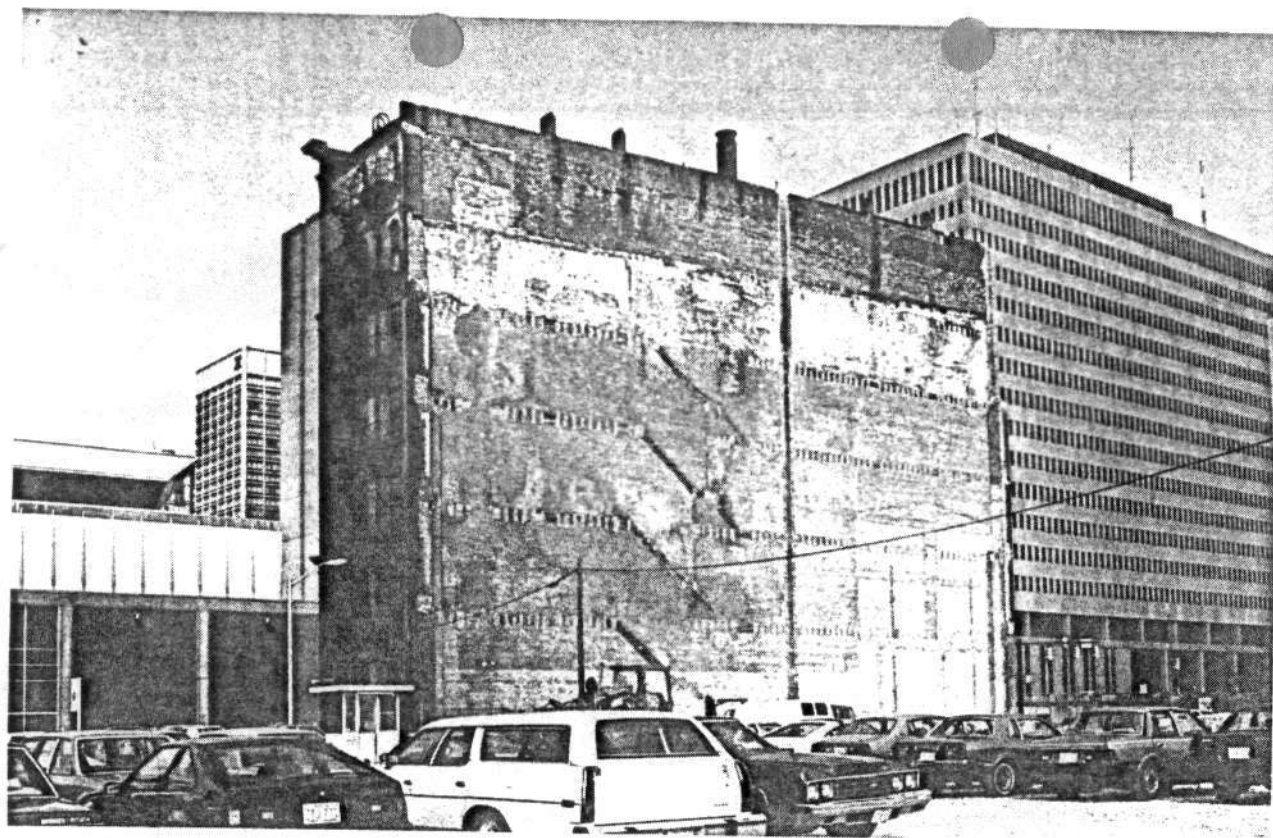Place   3/14

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100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Cast iron storefront on Lombard
Street elevation   6/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Entrance on Lombard Street ele-
vation
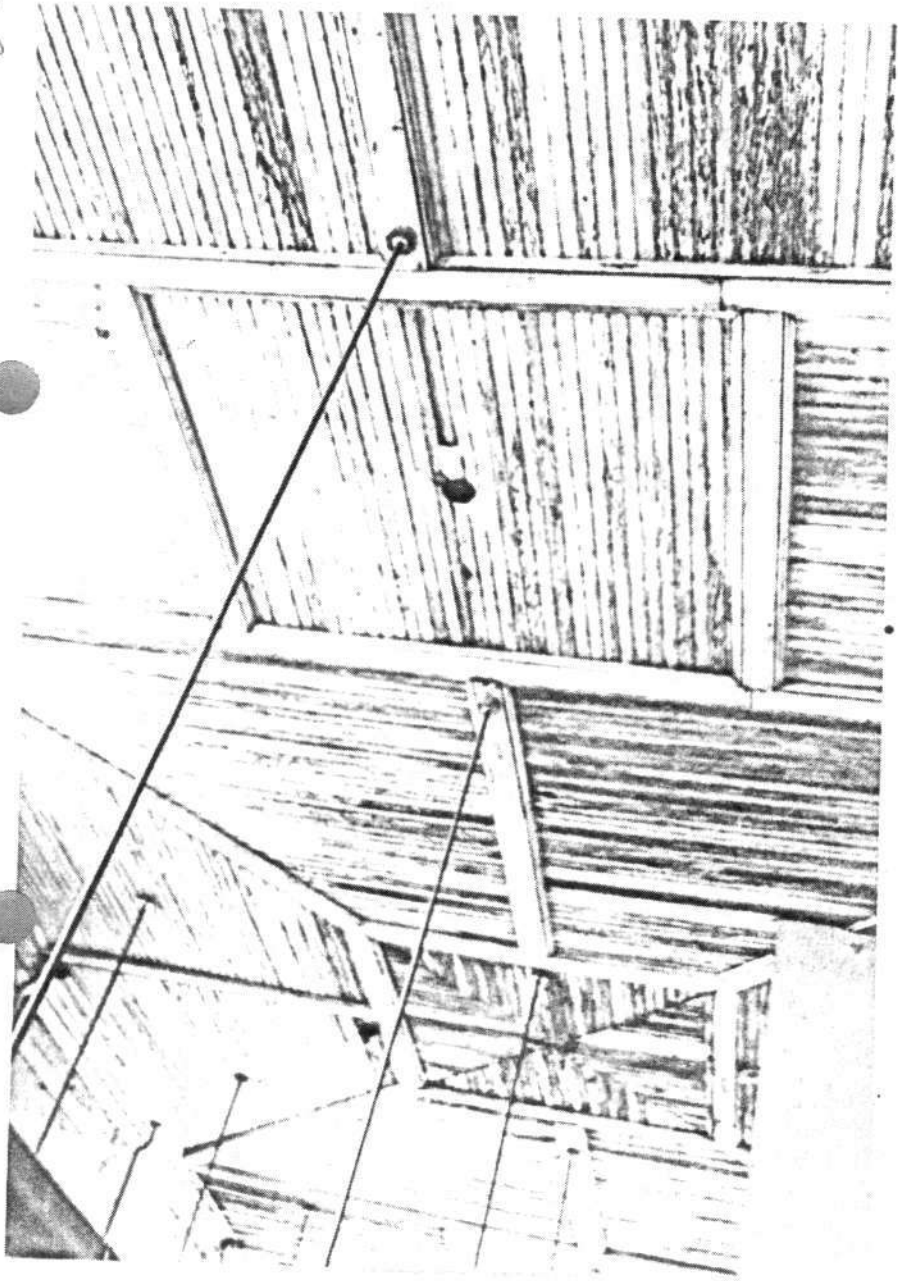   5/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
South and west (rear) elevations
8/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
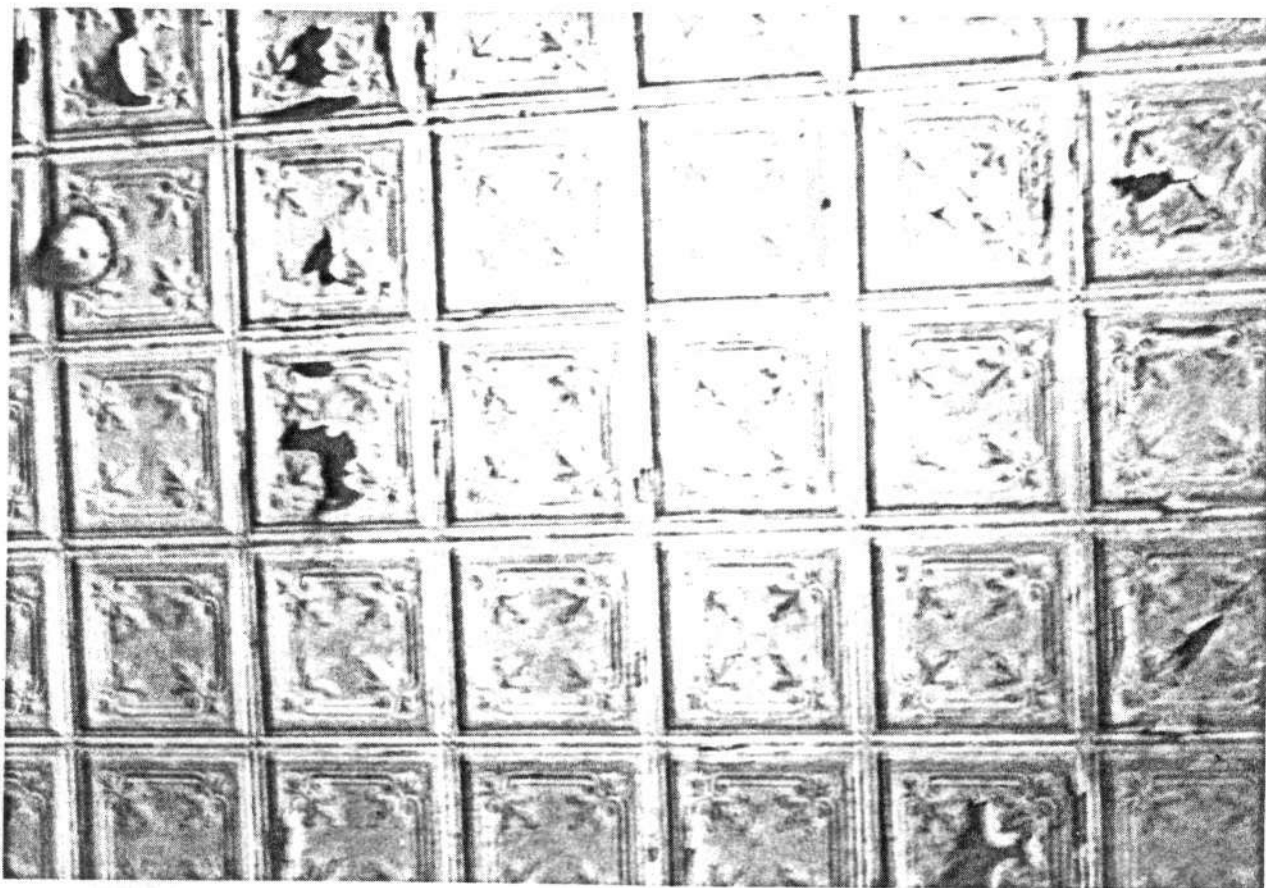Architectural Preservation
Detail of cast iron plaque
7/14

B-3602

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Interior: Ceiling of 'banking
room'   10/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Interior: 'banking room' off of
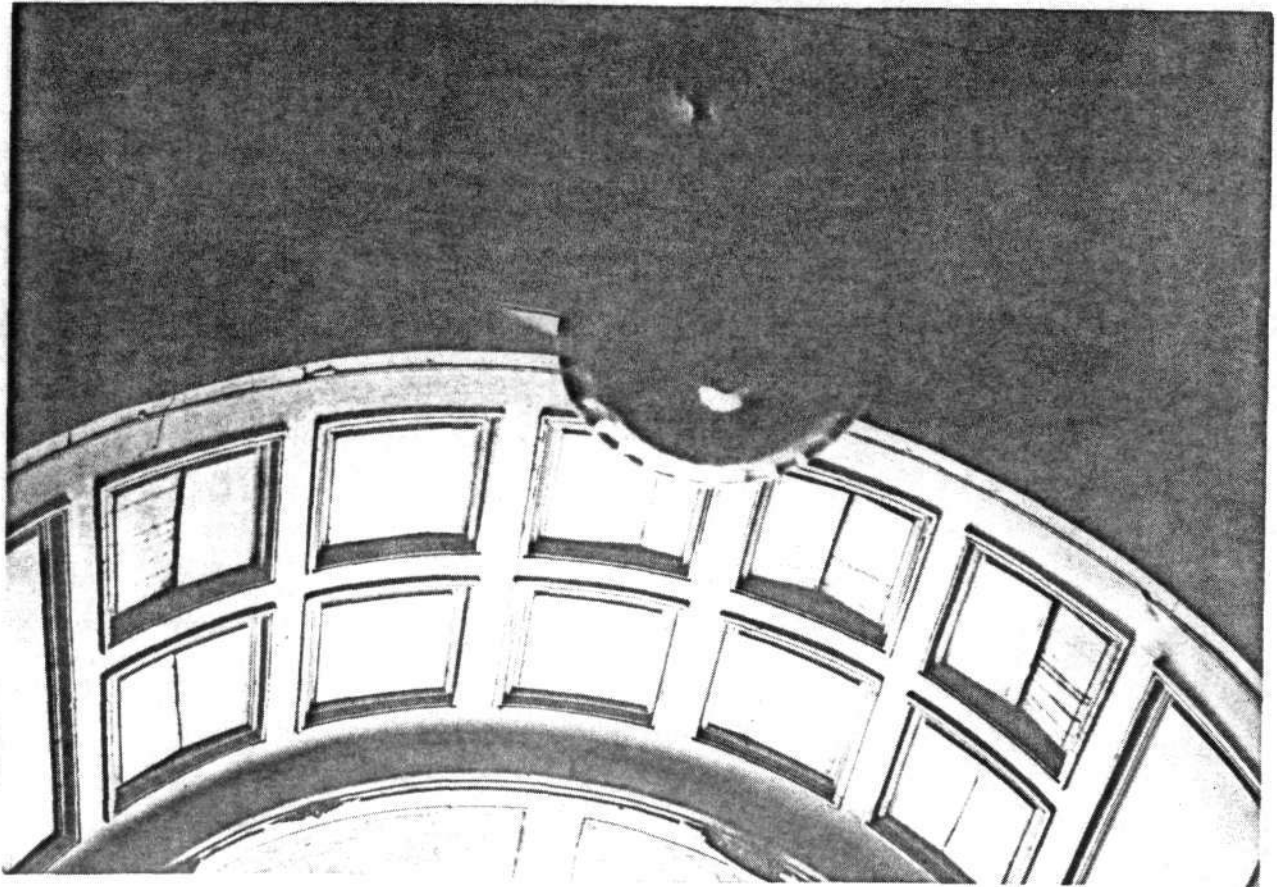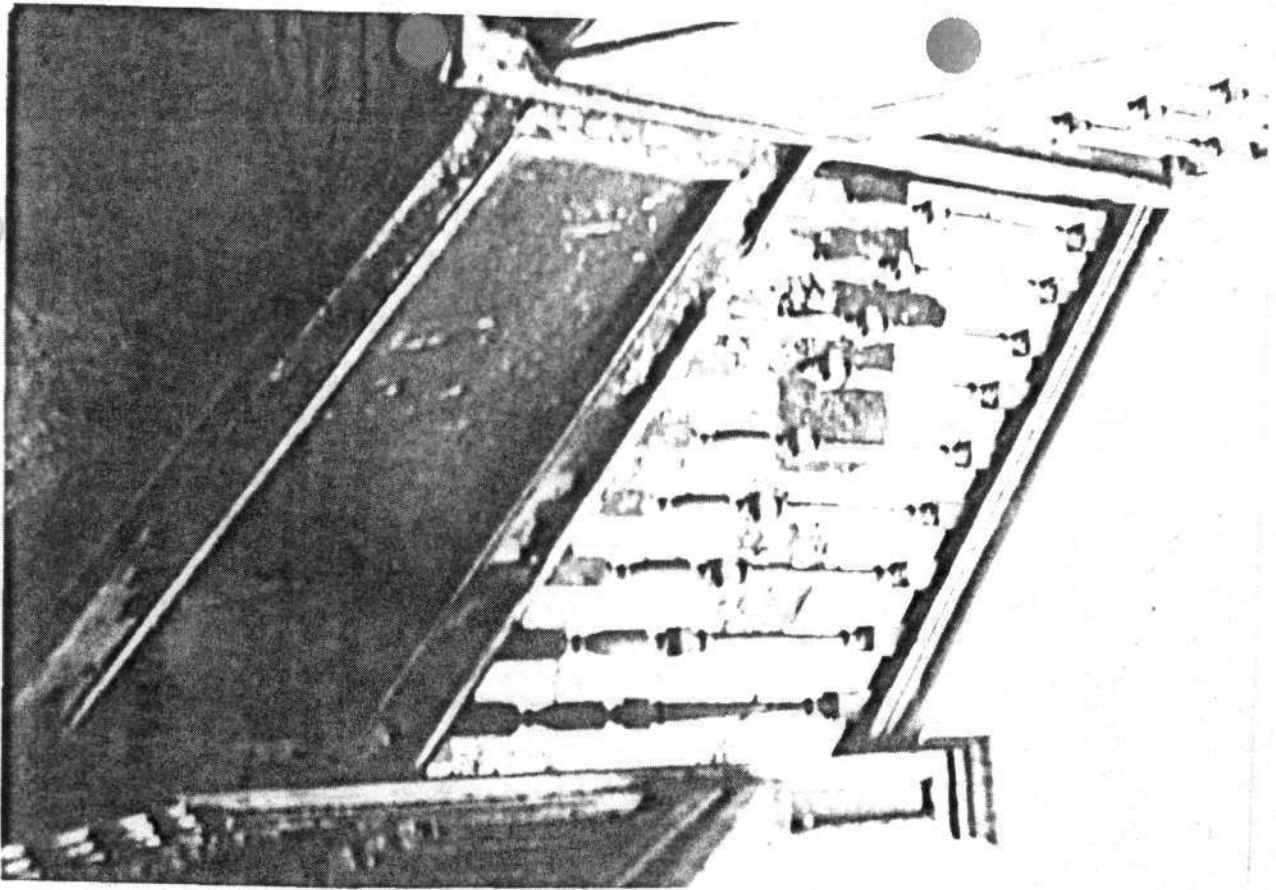Hopkins Place entrance   9/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Interior: tin ceiling in room off
cast iron storefront   12/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Interior: typical industrial
room space   11/14

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100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Interior: detail of steps at
Lombard Street entrance 14/14

100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore (City), Maryland
Fred B. Shoken
28 October 1982
Commission for Historical and
Architectural Preservation
Interior: Coffered ceiling at
Hopkins Place entrance   13/14

B-3692
B-2382 668 86

MAGI #0423825912

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

Demolished

1 NAME

HISTORIC   People's National Bank

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER   100 Hopkins Place

CITY, TOWN Baltimore   __ VICINITY OF   **CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT**

STATE Maryland   **COUNTY**

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
__DISTRICT	__PUBLIC	__OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	__YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME   Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN   STATE , zip code

__ VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Liber #:
Folio #:

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.   Records Office Room 601

STREET & NUMBER   Baltimore City Courthouse

CITY, TOWN Baltimore   **STATE** Maryland

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE   City of Baltimore Neighborhood Survey

DATE   1976   __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY XLOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS   COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL &
ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION
CITY, TOWN   Room 900   **STATE**
26 South Calvert St.
Baltimore, Md. 21202

7 DESCRIPTION

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This six story common bond brick building with a rusticated foundation forms the southwest corner of Baltimore Street and Hopkins Place. The Hopkins Place facade is three bays wide on the first floor and four bays wide on the remaining floors. The Baltimore Street facade is twelve bays wide and is further subdivided into a grouping of four windows and eight single windows by Corinthian and Doric pilasters. Symmetrical fenestration punctuates the facade. The double hung windows with one-over-one lights are rectangular, excepting the fifth story, where they are round-headed. Brownstone band courses, brick string courses and classical detailing contribute to the aesthetically successful appearance of the former bank building.

Five stone steps lead to the Hopkins Place entrance, now boarded. The door is flanked by stepped Corinthian columns carrying a brownstone entablature mounted by a dentilated pediment. Underlined by egg and dart detailing, the pediment boasts a foliated triangle announcing the 1889 construction date of the building.

To the right are two boarded windows capped by glass tympanums and splayed brick arches. They are further defined by brownstone band courses parallel with sills and lintels.

Recessed brick panels set below the lower band course, and underlined by another cour cap the two boarded basement windows with white stone sills. The stairwell is graced by a wrought iron fence.

The second, third and fourth stories are united by the flanking pilasters with swag caps and brownstone bases. The four windows on each floor are banded by brownstone courses. Recessed brick panels mark the division between each floor. The pilasters are connected above the fourth story by a row of dentils between brick string courses.

Round-headed windows with splayed brick flat arches define the fifth story facade. The brick string course above the windows unites the brownstone base of the sixth story Corinthian pilasters.

Three stepped brick string courses underline the dentilated cornice supported by modillions.

The Lombard Street facade continues the window treatment and detailing on the Hopkins Place facade. The grouping of four windows on the left facade is flanked by pilasters with swag caps; Doric pilasters divide the single windows.

The first floor entrance forms the fourth bay from the right. The boarded door is capped by a glass transom and stone entablature. A large window with two, one-over-one rectangular windows, glass tympanum and brick arch occupies the second floor.

To the right of the bay are three boarded store fronts, each surmounted on the second floor by three, one-over-one rectangular windows.

The basement carries three basement stairwells with wrought iron rails.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW		
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	__SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION
__1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)
		__INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES   BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This six-story high business building is unique in the fineness of its Queen Anne classical detailing which stretches from Hopkins Place onto the Lombard Street side. Originally the People's National Bank Building, it served as the first building of Maryland National Bank.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

B-2382
B-3692

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE   Planning Assistants

ORGANIZATION COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION	DATE 1976
STREET & NUMBER Room 900	TELEPHONE
CITY OR TOWN 2ט South Calvert St. Baltimore, Md. 21202	STATE

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
            The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
            Annapolis, Maryland 21401
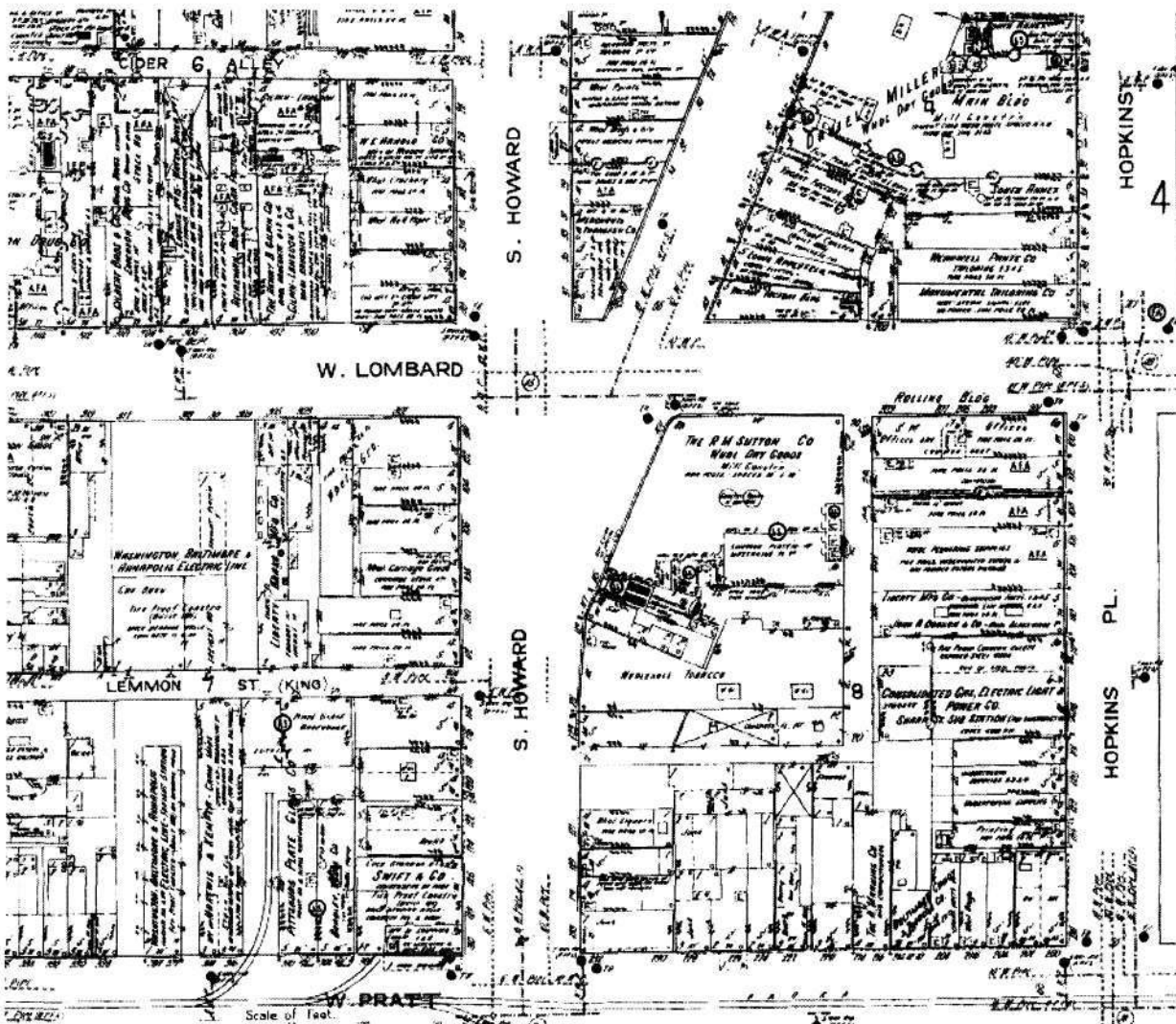   (301) 267-1438

PS- 1108

B-3692
~~B-2382~~
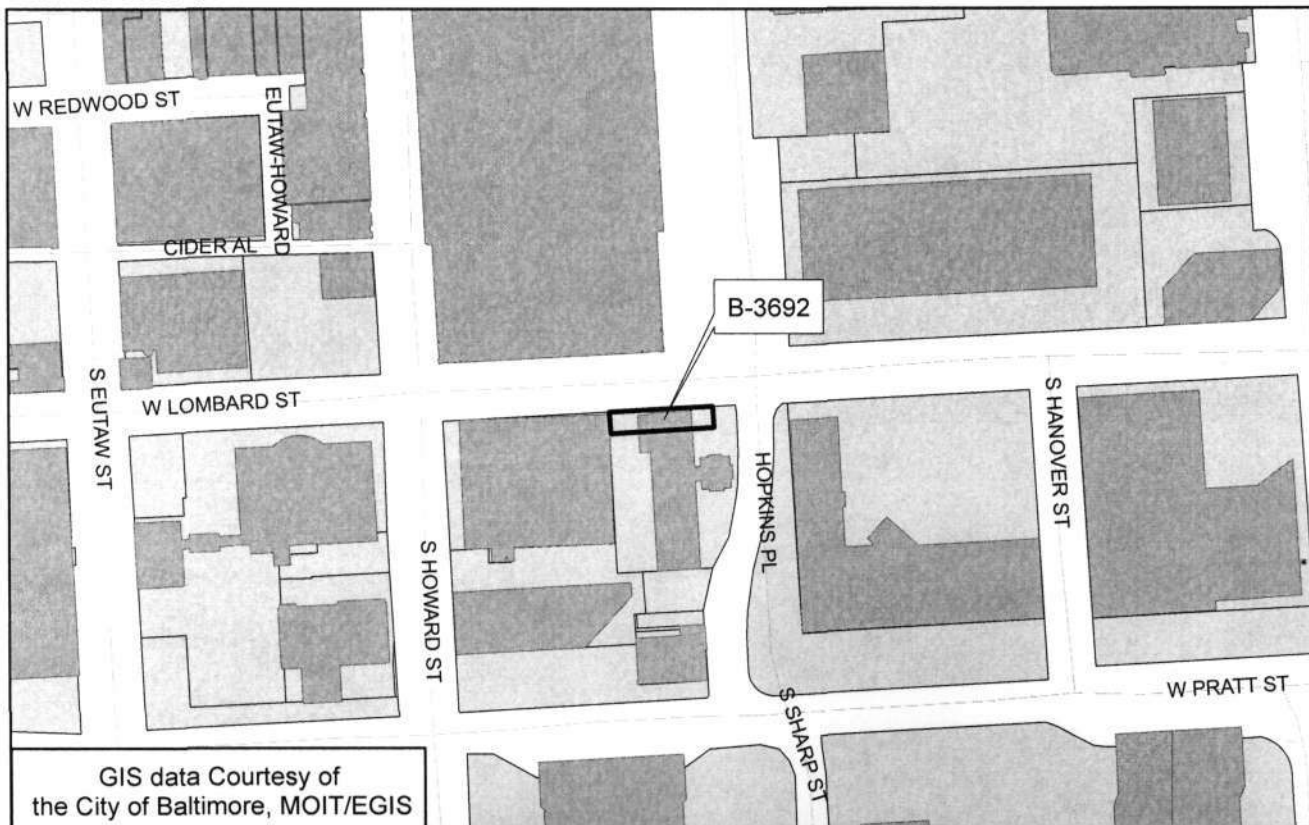People's National Bank
100 Hopkins Place
Baltimore City
Sanborn Map
Baltimore 1914-1915 vol. 1, 1914, Sheet 3

Demolished

B-3692
People's Bank Building (People's National Bank)
100 Hopkins Place
Block 0668 Lots 001 & 006
Baltimore City
Baltimore East Quad

Demolished

GIS data Courtesy of
the City of Baltimore, MOIT/EGIS

100 Hopkins Pl.

B-3692

Neg #
2/2b
B. Pencek

Block
668